Father friends

Mother Sons

Sister Wife

Brother

I

Love

You

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Present simple

Simple Present

FORM

[VERB] + s/ es / ies in third person



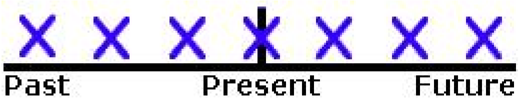
Examples:

- You **speak** English.
- **Do** you **speak** English?
- You **do not speak** English.



Complete List of Simple Present Forms

USE 1 Repeated Action



Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Examples:

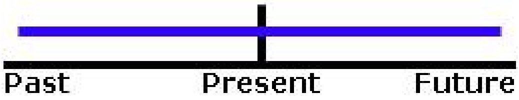
- I **play** tennis.
- She **does not play** tennis.
- **Does** he **play** tennis?
- The train **leaves** every morning at 8 AM.
- The train **does not leave** at 9 AM.
- When **does** the train usually **leave**?





- She always **forgets** her purse.
- He never **forgets** his wallet.
- Every twelve months, the Earth
- **circles** the Sun.
- **Does** the Sun **circle** the Earth?
-

USE 2 Facts or Generalizations



The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

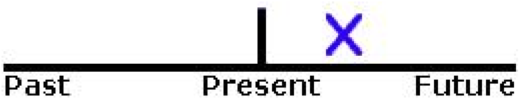
Examples:



- Birds **do not like** milk.
- **Do** pigs **like** milk?
- California **is** in America.
- California **is not** in the United Kingdom.
- Windows **are** made of glass.
- Windows **are not** made of wood.
- New York **is** a small city.
- *IT IS NOT IMPORTANT THAT THIS FACT IS UNTRUE.*



USE 3 Scheduled Events in the Near Future



Speakers occasionally use Simple Present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

Examples:

- The bus **does not arrive** at 11 AM, it **arrives** at 11 PM.
- When **do** we **board** the plane?
- The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.
- When **does** class **begin** tomorrow? 2



USE 4 Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)



Speakers sometimes use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with Non-Continuous Verbs and certain Mixed Verbs.



Examples:

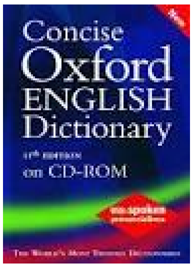


- I **am** here now.
- She **is not** here now.
- He **needs** help right now.
- He **does not need** help now.
- He **has** his passport in his hand.
- **Do** you **have** your passport with you?

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:



- You **only** speak English.
- Do you **only** speak English?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Once a week, Tom **cleans** the car. *ACTIVE*
- Once a week, the car **is cleaned** by Tom. *PASSIVE*

Present Continuous

FORM

[am/is/are + v+ ing]

Examples:



- You **are watching** TV.
- **Are** you **watching** TV?
- You **are not watching** TV.

Complete List of Present Continuous Forms3

USE 1 Now



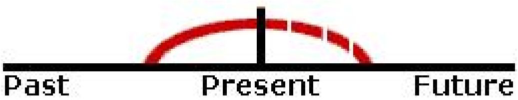
Use the Present Continuous with Normal Verbs to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

Examples:



- You **are learning** English now.
- You **are not swimming** now.
- **Are** you **sleeping**?
- I **am sitting**.
- I **am not standing**.
- **Is** he **sitting** or **standing**?
- They **are reading** their books.
- They **are not watching** television.
- What **are** you **doing**?
- Why **aren't** you **doing** your homework?

USE 2 Longer Actions in Progress Now



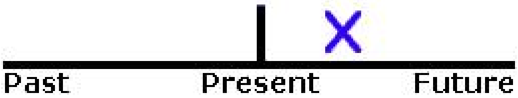
In English, "now" can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, this century, and so on. Sometimes, we use the Present Continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact second.

Examples: (All of these sentences can be said while eating dinner in a restaurant.)



- I **am studying** to become a doctor.
- I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
- I **am reading** the book *Tom Sawyer.*
- I **am not reading** any books right now.
- **Are** you **working** on any special projects at work?
- **Aren't** you **teaching** at the university now?
-

USE 3 Near Future



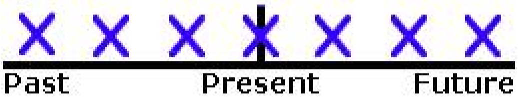
Sometimes, speakers use the Present Continuous to indicate that something will or will not happen in the near future.



Examples:

- I **am meeting** some friends after work.
- I **am not going** to the party tonight.
- **Is** he **visiting** his parents next weekend?
- **Isn't** he **coming** with us tonight?
-

USE 4 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"



The Present Continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens. Notice that the meaning is like Simple Present, but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."



Examples:

She **is always coming** to class late.
He **is constantly talking**. I wish he would shut up.
I don't like them because they **are always complaining**.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Continuous with these verbs, you must use Simple Present.

Examples:

- She **is loving** this chocolate ice cream. ***Not Correct***
- She **loves** this chocolate ice cream. ***Correct***

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.



Examples:

- You are **still** watching TV.
- Are you **still** watching TV?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Right now, Tom **is writing** the letter. *ACTIVE*
- Right now, the letter **is being written** by Tom. *PASSIVE*



Present Perfect

FORM

[has /have + past participle]

Examples:



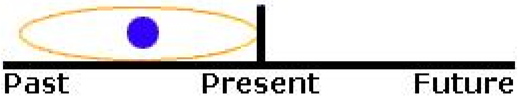
- You **have seen** that movie many times.
- **Have** you **seen** that movie many times?
-

- You **have not seen** that movie many times.

Complete List of Present Perfect Forms



USE 1 Unspecified Time Before Now

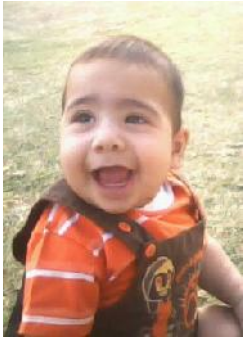


We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

Examples:



- I **have seen** that movie twenty times.
- I think I **have met** him once before.
- There **have been** many earthquakes in California.
- People **have traveled** to the Moon.
- People **have not traveled** to Mars.
- **Have** you **read** the book yet?
- Nobody **has** ever **climbed** that mountain.
- A: **Has** there ever **been** a war in the United States?
  B: Yes, there **has been** a war in the United States.



How Do You Actually Use the Present Perfect?

The concept of "unspecified time" can be very confusing to English learners. It is best to associate Present Perfect with the following topics:

TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the Present Perfect to describe your experience. It is like saying, "I have the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The Present Perfect is NOT used to describe a specific event.



Examples:

- I **have been** to France.
-

-
  THIS SENTENCE MEANS THAT YOU HAVE HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING IN FRANCE. MAYBE YOU HAVE BEEN THERE ONCE, OR SEVERAL TIMES. 7
- I **have been** to France three times.
  YOU CAN ADD THE NUMBER OF TIMES AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE.
- I **have** never **been** to France.
  THIS SENTENCE MEANS THAT YOU HAVE NOT HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF GOING TO FRANCE.
- I think I **have seen** that movie before.
- He **has** never **traveled** by train.
- Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.
- A: **Have** you ever **met** him?
  B: No, I **have** not **met** him.



TOPIC 2 Change Over Time

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

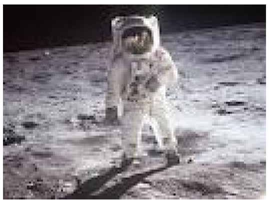
Examples:

- You **have grown** since the last time I saw you.
- The government **has become** more interested in arts education.
- Japanese **has become** one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.
- My English **has** really **improved** since I moved to Australia.

TOPIC 3 Accomplishments

We often use the Present Perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:



- Man **has walked** on the Moon.
- Our son **has learned** how to read.
- Doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.
- Scientists **have split**the atom.



TOPIC 4 An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting

We often use the Present Perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the Present Perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

Examples:

- James **has not finished** his homework yet.
- Susan **hasn't mastered** Japanese, but she can communicate.
- Bill **has** still **not arrived**.
- The rain **hasn't stopped**.



TOPIC 5 Multiple Actions at Different Times

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present Perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.



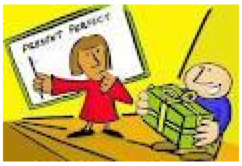
Examples:

- The army **has attacked** that city five times.
- I **have had** four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.
- We **have had** many major problems while working on this project.
- She **has talked** to several specialists about her problem, but nobody knows why she is sick.

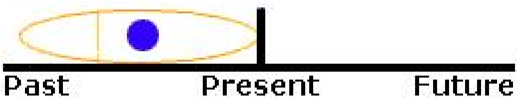
Time Expressions with Present Perfect

When we use the Present Perfect it means that something has happened at some point in our lives before now. Remember, the exact time the action happened is not important.





Sometimes, we want to limit the time we are looking in for an experience. We can do this with expressions such as: in the last week, in the last year, this week, this month, so far, up to now, etc.



Examples:



- **Have** you **been** to Mexico **in the last year**?
- I **have seen** that movie six times **in the last month**.
- They **have had** three tests **in the last week**.
- She graduated from university less than three years ago.

She **has worked** for three different companies **so far**.

- My car **has broken** down three times **this week**.

NOTICE

"Last year" and "in the last year" are very different in meaning. "Last year" means the year before now, and it is considered a specific time which requires Simple Past. "In the last year" means from 365 days ago until now. It is not considered a specific time, so it requires Present Perfect.



Examples:

- I **went** to Mexico **last year**.
  I WENT TO MEXICO IN THE CALENDAR YEAR BEFORE THIS ONE.
- I **have been** to Mexico **in the last year**.
  I HAVE BEEN TO MEXICO AT LEAST ONCE AT SOME POINT BETWEEN 365 DAYS AGO AND NOW.

USE 2 Duration From the Past Until Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)



With Non-Continuous Verbsand non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Present Perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect.



- I **have had** a cold for two weeks.
- She **has been** in England for six months.
- Mary **has loved** chocolate since she was a little girl.
-

Although the above use of Present Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words "live," "work," "teach," and "study" are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.



Examples:

- You have **only** seen that movie one time.
- Have you **only** seen that movie one time?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Many tourists **have visited** that castle. *ACTIVE*
- That castle **has been visited** by many tourists. *PASSIVE*

Present Perfect Continuous

FORM

[has/have + been + v+ing]



Examples:

- You **have been waiting** here for two hours.
- **Have** you **been waiting** here for two hours?
- You **have not been waiting** here for two hours.

USE 1 Duration from the Past Until Now



We use the Present Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect Continuous.

Examples:

- They **have been talking** for the last hour.
- She **has been working** at that company for three years.
- What **have** you **been doing** for the last 30 minutes?
- James **has been teaching** at the university since June.
- We **have been waiting** here for over two hours!
- Why **has** Nancy **not been taking** her medicine for the last three days?

USE 2 Recently, Lately





You can also use the Present Perfect Continuous WITHOUT a duration such as "for two weeks." Without the duration, the tense has a more general meaning of "lately." We often use the words "lately" or "recently" to emphasize this meaning.

Examples:

- Recently, I **have been feeling** really tired.
- She **has been watching** too much television lately.
- **Have** you **been exercising** lately?
- Mary **has been feeling** a little depressed.
- Lisa **has not been practicing** her English.
- What **have** you **been doing**?



IMPORTANT

Remember that the Present Perfect Continuous has the meaning of "lately" or "recently." If you use the Present Perfect Continuous in a question such as "Have you been feeling alright?", it can suggest that the person looks sick or unhealthy. A question such as "Have you been smoking?" can suggest that you smell the smoke on the person. Using this tense in a question suggests you can see, smell, hear or feel the results of the action. It is possible to insult someone by using this tense incorrectly.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use Present Perfect.

Examples:

- Sam **has been having** his car for two years. ***Not Correct***
- Sam **has had** his car for two years. ***Correct***

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You have **only** been waiting here for one hour.
- Have you **only** been waiting here for one hour?



ACTIVE / PASSIVE



Examples:

- Recently, John **has been doing** the work. *ACTIVE*
- Recently, the work **has been being done** by John. *PASSIVE*

NOTE: Present Perfect Continuous is less commonly used in its passive form.

Synonyms A-F

Here you will find a table of words and their synonyms. We've only listed typical synonyms.

A-F G-L M-R S-Z

Word	Synonym
A	
about	Approximately
abstract	Summary
to accomplish	to achieve
to accumulate	to build up
to administer	to manage
to admit	to confess
almost	Nearly
animated	Lively
to annoy	to irritate, to bother
to answer	to reply
anyway	Besides
apparent	Obvious
to appear	to seem
applicable	Relevant
appreciable	Considerable
ardour	Passion
arise	Occur
aromatic	Fragrant
to arrive	to reach
artful	Crafty
association	Organization
to assure	to guarantee
attractive	Appealing
away	Absent
awful	Terrible

B	
backbone	Spine
backside	behind, bottom
bad (not good)	poor, naughty
ballot	Poll
to bear on sth.	to affect
to beat	to defeat
becoming	Fitting
to begin	to start
to behave	to act
believable	Plausible
belly	Stomach
bendy	Flexible
beneficiant	Generous
beneficial	Favourable
bid	Tender
bizarre	Weird
blameless	Innocent
bloodbath	Massacre
bloodless	Cold
branch	Department
brave	Courageous
to bring sth. back	to reintroduce
to bring sth. on	to cause
to bring sb. up	to raise
brow	Forehead
bum	backside, behind, bottom
business	commerce, trade
busy (telephone)	Engaged
C	
candy	Sweet
to categorize to categorise (BE)	to classify

charter	Constitution
cheesy	corny, tacky
chiefly	Mainly
choosy	Picky
to chop	to cut
chorus	Refrain
citation	Quotation
to cite	to quote
class	lesson, course
clerk	Receptionist
clever	Intelligent
to close	to shut
coiffure	Hairstyle
to collapse	to break down
to collect	to gather
comfort	Consolation
comic	Comedian
commencement	Graduation
complete	Total
completely	Totally
concord	Harmony
to condemn	to sentence
confederate	Accomplice
to confine	to restrict
conflict	Clash
to conform	to comply
to confuse	to mix up
to connect	to associate, to put through (telephone)
considerate	Thoughtful
constancy	Fidelity
constant	Fixed
Constitution	Structure

construction (lit.)	Interpretation
to consult	to refer to
contemporary	Modern
continuous	Continual
contrary	Opposite
convention	Conference
to convey	to communicate
to cope	to manage
correct	Right
couch	Sofa
crook	Criminal
crusade	Campaign
cube	Dice
curative	Healing
curler	Roller
cussed	Stubborn
D	
dash	Sprint
daybreak	Dawn
deceptive	Misleading
decontrol	Deregulate
dedicated	Committed
to deduce	to infer
defective	Faulty
deliberate	Planned
deliberately	Intentionally
delicate	Fragile
to demostrate	to protest
to denationalize to denationalise (BE)	to privatize
denims	Jeans
to denote	to indicate, to represent
to deprave	to corrupt

depraved	wicked, evil
to desert	to abandon
deserted	Abandoned
destiny	Fate
detached	Indifferent
devil	Satan
dicy	Risky
to differentiate	to distinguish
to diminish	to decrease
disadvantaged	Deprived
disagreeable	Unpleasant
to disappear	to vanish
disaster	Catastrophe
to disclaim	to deny
to disclose	to reveal
discount	Reduction
disgrace	Shame
domesticate	Cultivate
dossier	File
dubious	Doubtful
dull (person)	Stupid
E	
eager	Keen
earth	Soil
ecocnomic	Profitable
egocentric	Selfish
to elevate	to raise, to promote
to emphasise to emphasize	to stress
to encounter	to come across
enormous	huge, immense
to enquire	to investigate
Equity	Fairness

especially	Particularly
essential	Fundamental
to establish	to set up
to evaluate	to assess
everlasting	Eternal
exactly	Precisely
except	apart from
to expire	to run out
to explode	to blow up
extra	Additional
F	
to fabricate	to manufacture
famous	famed, renowned
fanatic	Enthusiast
fantastic	great, brilliant
to float	to drift
fool	Idiot
foolish	Silly
forehead	Brow
to foretell	to predict
formerly	Previously
fortunate	Lucky
foxy	Cunning
foyer	Lobby
fragrance	Perfume
French dressing	Vinaigrette
to function	to operate

Air	هواء	Heir	وريث
Ant	نملة	Aunt	عَمة
Beat	ضربَ	Bet	رَاهَن
Bean	فاصوليا / فول	Been	التصريف الثالث من(be)
Berth	رصيف ميناء	Birth	ولادة
Blew	هب / نفخ	Blue	أزرق
Break	يكسر	Brake	فرامل
Buy	يشتري	By	بواسطة
Cell	خلية	Sell	يبيع
Cellar	قبو	Seller	بائع
Clause Coast	مادة / بند (في العقد) ساحل	Close Cost	يغلق يكلف
Dead	ميت	Did	الفعل الماضي من(dose-do)
Dear	عزيز	deer	غزال
Die	يموت	Dye	يصبغ
Flour	طحين	Floor	أرض الغرفة / طابق
Forth	إلى الأمام	Fourth	الرابع
Gone	التصريف الثالث من(go)	Gun	سلاح / مسدس
Hair	شَعر	Her	ضمير الملكية المفعول به من (she)
Heal	يشفي	Heel	كعب
Hole	حفرة / ثقب	Whole	كامل
Hour	ساعة	Our	ضمير الملكية من (we)
In	في	Inn	فندق على الطريق
Left	يسار / تَرك ماضي(leave)	Lift	يرفع
Maid	خادمة	Made	الفعل الماضي من (make)
Mail	بريد	Male	مُذكر
Meat	لحم	Meet	يُقابل
New	جديد	Knew	الفعل الماضي من (know)
Night	ليل	Knight	فارس
No	لا	Know	يعرف
Not	ليس	Knot	عُقدة / يعقد
Peace	سلام	piece	قطعة
Plane	طائرة	Plain	سهل / عادي

Red	**أحمر**	**Read**	**الفعل الماضي من (read)**
Rein	**عنان / رسن**	**Rain**	**مطر**
Row	**صف**	**Raw**	**نيء**
Sale	**بيع / تصفية**	**Sail**	**يُبحر**
Saw	**رأى**	**So**	**لذلك**
Scene	**منظر**	**Seen**	**التصريف الثالث من (see)**
See	**يرى**	**Sea**	**بحر**
Seize	**يمسك / يحجز**	**cease**	**يتوقف**
Soar	**يُحلق في الجو**	**Sore**	**قرحة**
Son	**ابن**	**Sun**	**شمس**
Some	**بعض**	**Sum**	**مبلغ / كميةنقود**
Stationary	**ثابت / غير متحرك**	**Stationery**	**قرطاسية**
Steal	**يسرق**	**Steel**	**فولاذ**
There	**هناك**	**Their**	**ضمير الملكية من (they)**
Through	**خلال**	**Threw**	**رمَى**
Vain	**عَبثاً**	**Vein**	**وريد**
Waist	**خصر**	**Waste**	**نفايات**
Wait	**ينتظر**	**Weight**	**وزن**
Way	**طريق**	**Weigh**	**يزن**
Weak	**ضعيف**	**Week**	**أسبوع**
Whether	**سواء كان أم لا / فيما إذا**	**Weather**	**طقس**
Would	**سوف**	**Wood**	**خشب**

proverbs

Be strong enough to face the world each day.

كن قويا بما يكفي لمواجهة العالم كل يوم

Be weak enough to know you cannot do everything.



وكن ضعيف بما يكفي لتعلم أنك لا تقدر أن تعمل كل شئ

Be generous to those who need your help.

كن كريما مع أولئك الذين يحتاجون للمساعدة

Be frugal with what you need yourself.

وكن مقتصدا فيما تحتاجه لنفسك

Be wise enough to know that you do not know everything.

كن حكيما بما يكفي لتعلم انك لا تعلم كل شئ

Be faithful enough to believe in miracles.



كن مؤمنا بما يكفي لتصدق بالمعجزات

Be willing to share your joys.

كن على استعداد ليشاطرك الآخرين أفراحك

Be willing to share the sorrows of others.

وكن على استعداد لتشاطر الآخرين أحزانهم

Be a leader when you see a path others have missed.

كن قائدا حينما ترى طريقا ضله الآخرون

Be a follower when you are shrouded in the midst of uncertainty.



وكن تابعا حينما تتيه في غياهب الشك

Be the first to congratulate an opponent who succeeds.

كن الأول تهنئة لخصمك الذي ينجح

Be the last to criticize a colleague who fails.

وكن الأخير في نقد (نقد سلبي) زميل فشل

Be sure where your next step will fall, so that you will not stumble.

كن متأكدا أين ستكون خطوتك القادمة, كي لا تتعثر

Be sure of your final destination, in case you are going the wrong way.



وكن متأكدا من غايتك النهائية, فلعلك تسلك الطريق الخطأ

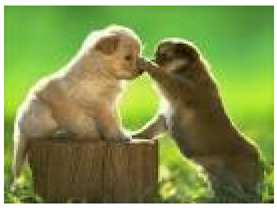
Be loving to those who love you.

كن محبا لأولئك الذين يحبونك

Be loving to those who do not love you, because they may change.



وكن محبا لأولئك الذين لا يحبونك أيضا, فقد يتغيرون



Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise

وحكمة النوم باكراً والنهوض باكراً يكسبان المرء صحة وثراء

....

Cowards die many times before their death

يموت الجبناء عدة مرات قبل موتهم

Charity begins at home
الإحسان يبدأ بالأهل
....



Time will soon teach you what you were ignorant of

ستعلّمك الأيام ـ أو الوقت ـ ما كنت تجهله ~*
....

Actions speak louder than words
الأفعال أعلى صوتا من الأقوال
....
The stupid neither forgive nor forget; the naive forgive and forget; the wise forgive but do not forget."

الحكيم فإنه يسامح ولكنه لا ينسى الغبي لا يسامح ولا ينسى, والساذج يسامح وينسى, اما
....
Quality education is the best investment for your future
التعليم الممتاز هو أفضل استثمار لمستقبلك



Advice is ever in want>>>>لا خاب من استشار

Actions speak louder than words>>>>وليست بالأقوال العبرة بالأعمال

Add fuel to the fire>>>>يزيد الطين بلة

After great effort, he explained that water is water
>>>>وفسّر الماء بعد الجهد بالماء

Address people in the ****** they can understand>>>>**الناس على قدر عقولهم خاطب

The absent party is not faulty>>>>الغايب عذره معه

After black clouds, clear weather>>>>وتهون،الصبر مفتاح الفرج كل شدة

Always has been, always will be>>>>شاب عليه من شبّ على شيء



A chip of the old block>>>>هذا الشبل من ذاك الأسد

Birds of feather flock together>>>>أشكالها تقع الطيور على

Do as you would be done>>>>يعاملوك عامل الناس كا تحب أن

Charity begins at home>>>>الأقربون أولى بالمعروف

Conciliation is the matter of the law>>>>الأحكام الصلح سيد

Cut your coat according to your cloth>>>> لحافك مد رجليك، رحم الله إمرءاً عرف قدر نفسه على قدر

Easy come, easy go>>>>لا تجلبه الرياح تأخذه الزوابع ما يأتي بسهولة يذهب بسهولة،ما

A creaking gate hangs long>>>>طويلاً الباب ذو الصرير يعيش



Do good and cast it into the sea>>>>في البحر اعمل خير والقه

The end justifies the means>>>>الغاية تبرر الوسيلة
Every tide has its ebb>>>>جواد كبوة لكل سحابة بطانة) لكل (

A friend in need is a friend indeed>>>>الضيق الصديق وقت

No gains without pains>>>>حلاوة بدون نار لا نتيجة بدون ألم،لا

To err is human>>>> كل ابن آدم خطآء

Every cloud has a silver lining>>>>رب ضرة نافعة

Don’t put your head in the lions mouth>>>>بأيديكم إلى التهلكة لا تلقوا

A flash in the pan>>>>رمية من غير رامي

It is the end that counts>>>>إنما العبرة بالنهاية - _ - ((عصفور في اليد يساوي أثنين على الشجرة))-_-

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush

-_-((يعرف الطير من تغريده والرجل من كلامه))-_-

A bird is known by its note and a man by his talk



-_-((أن الطيور على اشمالها تقع))-_-

Birds of a feather flock together

-_-((نحن في التفكير والله في التدبير))-_-

Man propose and god disposes.

-_-((الأمثال زينة الكلام))-_-

Proverbs are the adornment of speech

-_-((سلم خادع شر من حرب مكشوفة))-_-

A deceitful peace is more harmful than open war.

-_-((أذا عرف الداء سهل الدواء))-_-



A disease known is half cured.

-_-((الغريق يتعلق بحبال الهواء))-_-

A drowing man will catch at astraw.

-_-((الصديق عند الضيق))-_-

A friend in need is friend indeed.

-_-((الكيس الملآن لا يفتقد الخلان))-_-

A full purse never lacks friends.

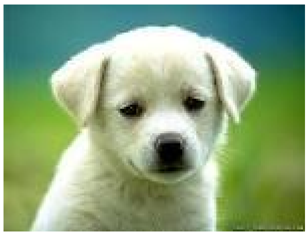
-_-((الرجل الجوعان رجل غضبان))-_-



A hungry man is an angry man.

-_-((الكلب الحي خير من الاسد الميت))-_-

A living dog is better that a dead lion.



-_-((السر بين اكثر من اثنين ليس بسر))-_-

A secret between more than two is no secret.

-_-((بعد الأمتحان يكرم المرء او يهان))-_-



After a test men are honoured or disgraced

-_-((النعجة الجرباء تعدي كل القطيع))-_-

A scabby sheep infects a whole flock



-_-((تعرف الشجرة من ثمرها))-_-

A tree is known by its fruit

A fox is not taken twice in the same snare.
لايوقع الثعلب في الشرك نفسه مرتين
ويقابله عند العرب "لا يُلدغ مؤمن من جحر مرتين"

As you sow, so will you reap.
كما تزرع تحصد
"كما تدين تدان" يقابله عند العرب


Believe not all that you see nor half what you hear.
لا تصدق كل ماتراه ولا نصف ماتسمعه
"يقابله عند العرب " إسمع ولا تصدق
والاية الكريمة "يا أيها الذين آمنوا ان جاءكم فاسق بنبأ فتبينوا أن تصيبوا قوماً بجهالة فتصبحوا على مافعلتم نادمين"

الحجرات ,6



Deeds, not words.
أعمالا لا اقولا
"ويقابله عند العرب "اسمع صوتا ولا أرى فوتا
وقول صالح بن عبد القدوس:
يعطيك من طرف اللسان حلاوة ******ويروغ منك كما يروغ الثعلب


Diamonds cut diamonds.
الألماس يقطع الالماس
"يقابله عند العرب "لايفل الحديد الا حديد
وقول الشاعر:
ولكل شيء آفة من جنسه ******حتى الحديد سطا عليه المبرد

He who makes no mistakes makes nothing.
من لا يخطئ لا يفعل شيئاً
"وأقرب قول له في العربية هوقول ميخائيل نعيمة في كتابه "كرم على درب
"اما سمعت أن العصمة وحده؟ فعلام تتردد في ما تقول وتعمل, مخافة الوقوع في الخطأ."

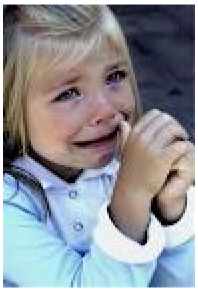

Hitch your wagon to a star.
شد عربتك الى النجوم.
يقابله في العربي قول ابي الطيب المتنبي :
اذا غامرت في شرف مروم ******فلا تقنع بما دون النجوم
فطعم الموت في أمر صغير **** كطعم الموت في أمر عظيم

Hope springs eternal.
الامل ينبع على نحو سرمدي
وهو مأخوذ من بيت قصيدة للشاعر الانجليزي الكسندر بوب وهو:
"   Hope springs eternal in the human breast."
"الامل ينبع على نحو سرمدي في الصدر البشري"
وأقرب ما يقابله عند العرب قول ابي الطيب المتنبي:
قد شغل الناس كثرة الامل **** وأنت بالمكرمات في شغل


Familiarity breeds contempt.

الابتذال مجلبة للاستخفاف
"يقابله عند العرب "المزاحة تذهب المهابة

DON'T cry over anyone who won't cry over you



لاتبك على من لا يبكي عليك

Good FRIENDS are hard to find, harder to leave,

and impossible to forget

الأصدقاء الحقيقون يصعب إيجادهم ، يصعب تركهم ،



ويستحيل نسيانهم

You can only go as far as you push

على قدر أهل العزم تأتيالعزائم

ACTIONS speak louder than words

الأفعال أبلغ من الأقوال ***************

The HARDEST thing to do is watch the one you love, love somebody else
أصعب ما على النفس أن ترى من تحب ، يقع في حب شخصآخر

DON'T let the past hold you back, you're missing the good stuff

لا تجعلالماضي يعيقك ، سيلهيك عن الأمور الجميلة فيالحياة

LIFE'S SHORT. If you don't look around once in a while you might miss it



الحياة قصيرة ، إن لم تستغلها ضاعت عليك الفرصة

Some people make the world SPECIAL just by being in it

بعض الناسيجعلون حياتك سعيدة ، فقط بتواجدهم فيها

When it HURTS to look back, and you're SCARED to look ahead, you can look beside you and your BEST FRIEND will be there

للمستقبل ، انظر لجانبك ، وصديقك الحميم سيكون هناكليدعمك عندما يؤلمك النظر للماضي ، وتخاف مما سيحدثفي

TRUE FRIENDSHIP "NEVER" ENDS, Friends are FOREVER

الصداقة الحقيقة لاتنتهي ، الأصدقاء دوما يبقون كذلك

Good friends are like STARS You don't always see them, but you know they are ALWAYS THERE

الأصدقاء الحقيقيون كالنجوم ، لا تراها دوما ؛ لكنك تعلم أنها موجودة في السماء



DON'T frown. You never know who is falling in love with your smile

لاتتجهم ، أنت لا تعلم من سيقع في حب ابتسامتك

?What do you do when the only person who can make you stop crying is the person who made you cry

ماذا ستفعل حينما يكون الشخص الوحيد القادر علىمسح دموعك ، هو من جعلك تبكي ؟



Everything is okay in the end. If it's not okay, then it's not the end

فتلك ليست النهاية كل الأمور على مايرام في النهاية ، إن لمتكن كذلك ،

Most people walk in and out of your life, but only FRIENDS leave footprints in your heart

قلبك معظم الناس يدخلون ويخرجون من حياتك ، لكنأصدقائك الحقيقيون هم من لهم موضع قدم في

Simple Past

FORM

[VERB+ed] or irregular verbs

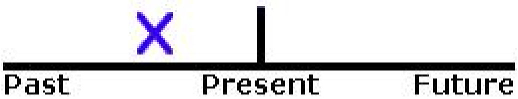


Examples:

- You **called** Debbie.
- **Did** you **call** Debbie?
- You **did not call** Debbie.

Complete List of Simple Past Forms

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past



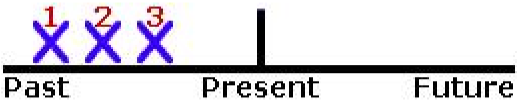
Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- He **didn't wash** his car.







We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

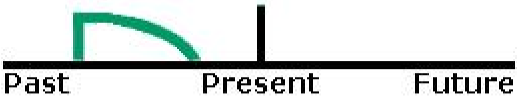
- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.



- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

USE 3 Duration in Past





The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

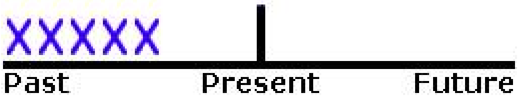
- I **lived** in Brazil for two years.
- Shauna **studied** Japanese for five years.
- They **sat** at the beach all day.
- They **did not stay** at the party the entire time.
- We **talked** on the phone for thirty minutes.



- A: How long **did** you **wait** for them?
  B: We **waited** for one hour.



USE 4 Habits in the Past



The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as "used to." To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

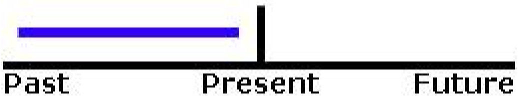
Examples:



- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **played** the violin.
- He **didn't play** the piano.
- **Did** you **play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?
- She **worked** at the movie theater after school.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.



USE 5 Past Facts or Generalizations



The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the Simple Past is quite similar to the expression "used to."

Examples:



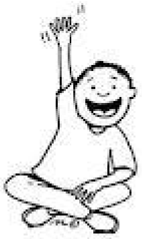
- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did** you **live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

IMPORTANT When-Clauses Happen First

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word "when" such as "when I dropped my pen..." or "when class began..." These clauses are called when-clauses, and they are very important. The examples below contain when-clauses.

Examples:

- **When I paid her one dollar**, she answered my question.
- She answered my question **when I paid her one dollar**.



When-clauses are important because they always happen first when both clauses are in the Simple Past. Both of the examples above mean the same thing: first, I paid her one dollar, and then, she answered my question. It is not important whether "when I paid her one dollar" is at the beginning of the sentence or at the end of the sentence. However, the example below has a different meaning. First, she answered my question, and then, I paid her one dollar.

Example:

- I paid her one dollar **when she answered my question**.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You **just** called Debbie.
- Did you **just** call Debbie?



ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Tom **repaired** the car. *ACTIVE*
- The car **was repaired** by Tom. *PASSIVE*

Past Continuous



FORM

[was/were + v+ing]

Examples:

- You **were studying** when she called.
- **Were** you **studying** when she called?
- You **were not studying** when she called.



Complete List of Past Continuous Forms

USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Past



Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:



- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
- While we **were having** the picnic, it started to rain.
- What **were** you **doing** when the earthquake started?
- I **was listening** to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- You **were not listening** to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
- While John **was sleeping** last night, someone stole his car.
- Sammy **was waiting** for us when we got off the plane.
- While I **was writing** the email, the computer suddenly went off.
- A: What **were** you **doing** when you broke your leg?
  B: I **was snowboarding**.





In USE 1, described above, the Past Continuous is interru action in the Simple Past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

Examples:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- At midnight, we **were** still **driving** through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.



IMPORTANT

In the Simple Past, a specific time is used to show when an action began or finished. In the Past Continuous, a specific time only interrupts the action.



Examples:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **ate** dinner.
  I STARTED EATING AT 6 PM.
- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
  I STARTED EARLIER; AND AT 6 PM, I WAS IN THE PROCESS OF EATING DINNER.

USE 3 Parallel Actions



When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.



Examples:

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
- **Were** you **listening** while he **was talking**?
- I **wasn't paying** attention while I **was writing** the letter, so I made several mistakes.
- What **were** you **doing** while you **were waiting**?
- Thomas **wasn't working**, and I **wasn't working** either.
- They **were eating** dinner, **discussing** their plans, and **having** a good time.

USE 4 Atmosphere

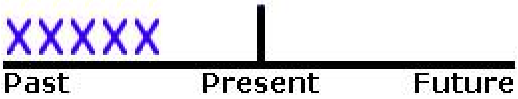
In English, we often use a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.

Example:

- When I walked into the office, several people **were** busily **typing**, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped. One customer **was yelling** at a secretary and **waving** his hands. Others **were complaining** to each other about the bad service.



USE 5 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"



The Past Continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression "used to" but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."



Examples:

- She **was always coming** to class late.
- He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed everyone.
- I didn't like them because they **were always complaining**.

While vs. When

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning, but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word "when" such as "when she called" or "when it bit me." Other clauses begin with "while" such as "while she was sleeping" and "while he was surfing." When you talk about things in the past, "when" is most often followed by the verb tense Simple Past, whereas "while" is usually followed by Past Continuous. "While" expresses the idea of "during that time." Study the examples below. They have similar meanings, but they emphasize different parts of the sentence.

Examples:



- I was studying **when she called**.
- **While I was studying**, she called.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbscannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbscannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Past Continuous with these verbs, you must use Simple Past.

Examples:

- Jane **was being** at my house when you arrived. ***Not Correct***
- Jane **was** at my house when you arrived. ***Correct***



ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:



- You were **just** studying when she called.
- Were you **just** studying when she called?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- The salesman **was helping** the customer when the thief came into the store. *ACTIVE*
- The customer **was being helped** by the salesman when the thief came into the store. *PASSIVE*

Past Perfect



FORM

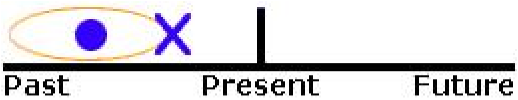
[had + past participle]

Examples:

- You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.
- **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?

* You **had** not **studied** English before you moved to New York.

USE 1 Completed Action Before Something in the Past



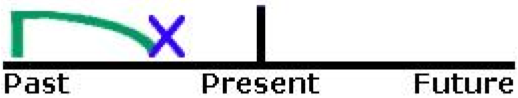
The Past Perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

Examples:



- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.
- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?
- She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.
- Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.
- We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.
- A: **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in 2006?
  B: Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before.

USE 2 Duration Before Something in the Past (Non-Continuous Verbs)



With Non-Continuous Verbs and some non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Past Perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

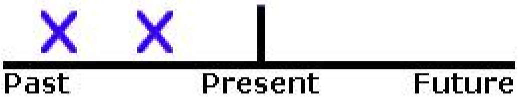
Examples:



- We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.
- By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.
- They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.

Although the above use of Past Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words "live," "work," "teach," and "study" are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

IMPORTANT Specific Times with the Past Perfect



Unlike with the Present Perfect, it is possible to use specific time words or phrases with the Past Perfect. Although this is possible, it is usually not necessary.

Example:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

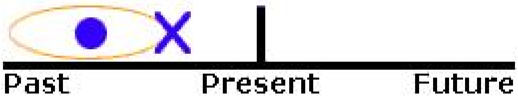
MOREOVER

If the Past Perfect action did occur at a specific time, the Simple Past can be used instead of the Past Perfect when "before" or "after" is used in the sentence. The words "before" and "after" actually tell you what happens first, so the Past Perfect is optional. For this reason, both sentences below are correct.

Examples:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.
- She **visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

HOWEVER







If the Past Perfect is not referring to an action at a specific time, Past Perfect is not optional. Compare the examples below. Here Past Perfect is referring to a lack of experience rather than an action at a specific time. For this reason, Simple Past cannot be used.

Examples:

.She never **saw** a bear before
she moved to Alaska. ***Not Correct***

- She **had** never **seen** a bear before she moved to Alaska. ***Correct***

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You had **previously** studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you **previously** studied English before you moved to New York?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license. *ACTIVE*
- Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license. *PASSIVE*

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

I *had been singing*

How do we make the Past Perfect Continuous Tense?

The structure of the past perfect continuous tense is:

Subject	+	auxiliary verb HAVE	+	auxiliary verb BE	+	main verb
		conjugated in simple past tense		past participle		present participle
		had		**been**		**base + ing**

For negative sentences in the past perfect continuous tense, we insert **not** after the first auxiliary verb. For question sentences, we exchange the **subject** and **first auxiliary verb**.

Look at these example sentences with the past perfect continuous tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb		auxiliary verb	main verb	
+	I	had		been	working.	
+	You	had		been	playing	tennis.
-	It	had	not	been	working	well.
-	We	had	not	been	expecting	her.
?	Had	you		been	drinking?	
?	Had	they		been	waiting	long?

When speaking with the past perfect continuous tense, we often contract the subject and first auxiliary verb:

I had been	I'd been
you had been	you'd been
he had she had been it had been	he'd been she'd been it'd been
we had been	we'd been
they had been	they'd been



How do we use the Past Perfect Continuous Tense?

The past perfect continuous tense is like the past perfect tense, but it expresses longer actions in the **past** before another action in the **past**. For example:

- Ram started waiting at 9am. I arrived at 11am. When I arrived, Ram **had been waiting** for two hours.

Ram **had been waiting** for two hours when **I arrived**.		
past	**Present**	**future**
Ram starts waiting in past at 9am.		
9 11		

I arrive in past at 11am.		

Here are some more examples:

- John was very tired. He **had been running**.
- I could smell cigarettes. Somebody **had been smoking**.
- Suddenly, my car broke down. I was not surprised. It **had** not **been running** well for a long time.
- **Had** the pilot **been drinking** before the crash?

You can sometimes think of the past perfect continuous tense like the present perfect continuous tense, but instead of the time being **now** the time is **past**.

past perfect continuous tense

had | |
been | |
doing | |
>>>> | |

past **now** **future**

present perfect continuous tense

| have |
| been |
| doing |
| >>>> |

past **now** **future**

For example, imagine that you meet Ram at 11am. Ram says to you:

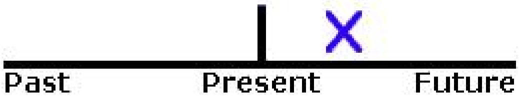
- "I **am** angry. I **have been waiting** for two hours."

Later, you tell your friends:

- "Ram **was** angry. He **had been waiting** for two hours."

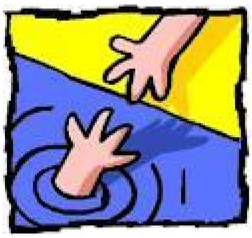
Simple Future

Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a specific time in the future.



FORM Will

[will + verb]



Examples:

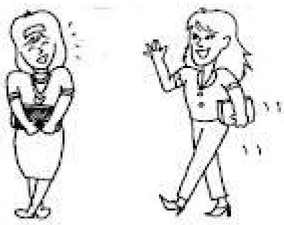
- You **will help** him later.
- **Will** you **help** him later?
- You **will not help** him later.

FORM Be Going To

[am/is/are + going to + verb]

Examples:

- You **are going to meet** Jane tonight.
- **Are** you **going to meet** Jane tonight?
- You **are not going to meet** Jane tonight.



[Complete List of Simple Future Forms]

USE 1 "Will" to Express a Voluntary Action

"Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Often, we use "will" to respond to someone else's complaint or request for help. We also use "will" when we request that someone help us or volunteer to do something for us. Similarly, we use "will not" or "won't" when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

Examples:

- I **will send** you the information when I get it.
- I **will translate** the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.
- **Will** you **help** me move this heavy table?
- **Will** you **make** dinner?
- I **will not do** your homework for you.
- I **won't do** all the housework myself!
- A: I'm really hungry.
  B: **I'll make** some sandwiches.
-



- A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.
  B: **I'll get** you some coffee.
- A: The phone is ringing.
  B: **I'll get** it.

USE 2 "Will" to Express a Promise



"Will" is usually used in promises.

Examples:

- I **will call** you when I arrive.
- If I am elected President of the United States, I **will make** sure everyone has access to inexpensive health insurance.
- I promise I **will not tell**him about the surprise party.
- Don't worry, **I'll be** careful.
- I **won't tell** anyone your secret.

USE 3 "Be going to" to Express a Plan

"Be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.



Examples:

- He **is going to spend** his vacation in Hawaii.
- She **is not going to spend** her vacation in Hawaii.
- A: When **are** we **going to meet** each other tonight?
  B: We **are going to meet** at 6 PM.
- **I'm going to be** an actor when I grow up.
- Michelle **is going to begin** medical school next year.
- They **are going to drive** all the way to Alaska.
- Who **are** you **going to invite** to the party?
- A: Who **is going to make** John's birthday cake?
  B: Sue **is going to make** John's birthday cake.



USE 4 "Will" or "Be Going to" to Express a Prediction

Both "will" and "be going to" can express the idea of a general prediction about the future. Predictions are guesses about what might happen in the future. In "prediction" sentences, the subject usually has little control over the future and therefore USES 1-3 do not apply. In the following examples, there is no difference in meaning.

Examples:

- The year 2222 **will be** a very interesting year.
- The year 2222 **is going to be** a very interesting year.
- John Smith **will be** the next President.
- John Smith **is going to be** the next President.
- The movie "Zenith" **will win** several Academy Awards.
- The movie "Zenith" **is going to win** several Academy Awards.



IMPORTANT

In the Simple Future, it is not always clear which USE the speaker has in mind. Often, there is more than one way to interpret a sentence's meaning.

No Future in Time Clauses

Like all future forms, the Simple Future cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of Simple Future, Simple Present is used.

Examples:

- When you **will arrive** tonight, we will go out for dinner. ***Not Correct***
- When you **arrive** tonight, we will go out for dinner. ***Correct***

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You will **never** help him.
- Will you **ever** help him?
- You are **never** going to meet Jane.
- Are you **ever** going to meet Jane?



ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- John **will finish** the work by 5:00 PM. *ACTIVE*
- The work **will be finished** by 5:00 PM. *PASSIVE*
- Sally **is going to make** a beautiful dinner tonight. *ACTIVE*
- A beautiful dinner **is going to be made** by Sally tonight. *PASSIVE*

Future Continuous Tense

I *will be singing*

How do we make the Future Continuous Tense?

The structure of the future continuous tense is:

Subject	+	auxiliary verb WILL	+	auxiliary verb BE	+	main verb
		Invariable		invariable		present participle
		Will		**be**		**base + ing**

For negative sentences in the future continuous tense, we insert **not** between **will** and **be**. For question sentences, we exchange the **subject** and **will**. Look at these example sentences with the future continuous tense:

	subject	**auxiliary verb**		**auxiliary verb**	**main verb**	
+	I	Will		be	working	at 10am.
+	You	Will		be	lying	on a beach tomorrow.
-	She	Will	not	be	using	the car.
-	We	Will	not	be	having	dinner at home.
?	Will	You		be	playing	football?
?	Will	They		be	watching	TV?

When we use the future continuous tense in speaking, we often contract the subject and will:

I will	I'll
you will	you'll
he will she will it will	he'll she'll it'll
we will	we'll
they will	they'll



For spoken negative sentences in the future continuous tense, we contract with **won't**, like this:

I will not	I won't
you will not	you won't
he will not she will not it will not	he won't she won't it won't
we will not	we won't
they will not	they won't



We sometimes use **shall** instead of **will**, especially for I and we.

How do we use the Future Continuous Tense?

The future continuous tense expresses action at a **particular moment**in the future. The action will start before that moment but it will not have finished at that moment. For example, tomorrow I will start work at 2pm and stop work at 6pm:

At 4pm tomorrow, I will be working.		
Past	**present**	**future**
		4pm
		At 4pm, I will be in the middle of working.

When we use the future continuous tense, our listener usually knows or understands what time we are talking about. Look at these examples:



- I **will be playing** tennis at 10am tomorrow.
- They **won't be watching** TV at 9pm tonight.
- What **will** you **be doing** at 10pm tonight?
- What **will** you **be doing** when I arrive?
- She **will** not **be sleeping** when you telephone her.
- We **'ll be having** dinner when the film starts.
- Take your umbrella. It **will be raining** when you return.

Future Perfect Tense

I *will have sung*

The **future perfect tense** is quite an easy tense to understand and use. The future perfect tense talks about the **past in the future**.

How do we make the Future Perfect Tense?

The structure of the future perfect tense is:

Subject	+	auxiliary verb WILL	+	auxiliary verb HAVE	+	main verb
		invariable		invariable		past participle
		will		**have**		**V3**

Look at these example sentences in the future perfect tense:

	subject	**auxiliary verb**		**auxiliary verb**	**main verb**	
+	I	will		have	finished	by 10am.
+	You	will		have	forgotten	me by then.
-	She	will	not	have	gone	to school.
-	We	will	not	have	left.	
?	Will	you		have	arrived?	
?	Will	they		have	received	it?

In speaking with the future perfect tense, we often contract the **subject** and **will**. Sometimes, we contract the **subject**, **will** and **have** all together:

I will have	I'll have	I'll've
you will have	you'll have	you'll've
he will have she will have it will have	he'll have she'll have it'll have	he'll've she'll've it'll've
we will have	we'll have	we'll've
they will have	they'll have	they'll've



We sometimes use **shall** instead of **will**, especially for I and we.

How do we use the Future Perfect Tense?

The future perfect tense expresses action in the future **before** another action in the future. This is the **past in the future**. For example:

- The train will leave the station at 9am. You will arrive at the station at 9.15am. When you arrive, the train **will have left**.

The train **will have left** when **you arrive**.		
past	**present**	**Future**
		Train leaves in future at 9am.
		9 9.15
		You arrive in future at 9.15am.

Look at some more examples:

- You can call me at work at 8am. I **will have arrived** at the office by 8.
- They will be tired when they arrive. They **will** not **have slept** for a long time.
- "Mary won't be at home when you arrive."
  "Really? Where **will** she **have gone**?"

You can sometimes think of the future perfect tense like the present perfect tense, but instead of your viewpoint being in the present, it is in the future:

present perfect tense

|
have |
done |
> |

past **now** **future**

future perfect tense

will |
have |
done |
> |

past **now** **future**

Future Perfect Continuous

Future Perfect Continuous has two different forms: "will have been doing " and "be going to have been doing." Unlike Simple Future forms, Future Perfect Continuous forms are usually interchangeable.

FORM Future Perfect Continuous with "Will"



[will have been v+ing]

Examples:

- You **will have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.
- **Will** you **have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives?
- You **will not have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.

FORM Future Perfect Continuous with "Be Going To"

[am/is/are + going to have been + present participle]

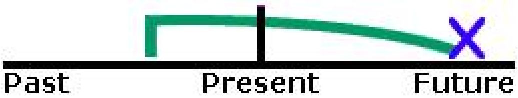
Examples:

- You **are going to have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.
- **Are** you **going to have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives?
- You **are not going to have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.

NOTE: It is possible to use either "will" or "be going to" to create the Future Perfect Continuous with little or no difference in meaning.

Complete List of Future Perfect Continuous Forms

USE 1 Duration Before Something in the Future



We use the Future Perfect Continuous to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Friday" are all durations which can be used with the Future Perfect

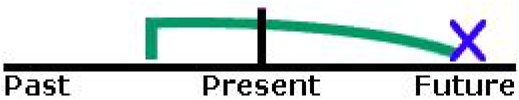
Continuous. Notice that this is related to the Present Perfect Continuous and the Past Perfect Continuous; however, with Future Perfect Continuous, the duration stops at or before a reference point in the future.

Examples:

- They **will have been talking** for over an hour by the time Thomas *arrives*.
- She **is going to have been working** at that company for three years when it finally *closes*.
- James **will have been teaching** at the university for more than a year by the time he *leaves* for Asia.
- How long **will** you **have been studying** when you *graduate*?
- We **are going to have been driving** for over three days straight when we *get* to Anchorage.
- A: When you *finish* your English course, **will** you **have been living** in New Zealand for over a year?
  B: No, I **will not have been living** here that long.

Notice in the examples above that the reference points (*marked in italics*) are in Simple Present rather than Simple Future. This is because these future events are in time clauses, and you cannot use future tenses in time clauses.

USE 2 Cause of Something in the Future





Using the Future Perfect Continuous before another action in the future is a good way to show cause and effect.

Examples:

- Jason will be tired when he gets home because he **will have been jogging** for over an hour.
- Claudia's English will be perfect when she returns to Germany because she **is going to have been studying** English in the United States for over two years.

Future Continuous vs. Future Perfect Continuous

If you do not include a duration such as "for five minutes," "for two weeks" or "since Friday," many English speakers choose to use the Future Continuous rather than the Future Perfect Continuous. Be careful because this can change the meaning of the sentence. Future Continuous emphasizes interrupted actions, whereas Future Perfect Continuous emphasizes a duration of time before something in the future. Study the examples below to understand the difference.

Examples:

- He will be tired because he **will be exercising** so hard.
THIS SENTENCE EMPHASIZES THAT HE WILL BE TIRED BECAUSE HE WILL BE EXERCISING AT THAT EXACT MOMENT IN THE FUTURE.
- He will be tired because he **will have been exercising** so hard.
THIS SENTENCE EMPHASIZES THAT HE WILL BE TIRED BECAUSE HE WILL HAVE BEEN EXERCISING FOR A PERIOD OF TIME. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HE WILL STILL BE EXERCISING AT THAT MOMENT OR THAT HE WILL JUST HAVE FINISHED.

REMEMBER No Future in Time Clauses

Like all future forms, the Future Perfect Continuous cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of Future Perfect Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous is used.

Examples:

- You won't get a promotion until you **will have been working** here as long as Tim. ***Not Correct***
- You won't get a promotion until you **have been working** here as long as Tim. ***Correct***

AND REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Future Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use Future Perfect .

Examples:

- Ned **will have been having** his driver's license for over two years. ***Not Correct***
- Ned **will have had** his driver's license for over two years. ***Correct***

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You will **only** have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives.
- Will you **only** have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives?
- You are **only** going to have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives.

- Are you **only** going to have been waiting for a few minutes when her plane arrives?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- The famous artist **will have been painting** the mural for over six months by the time it is finished. *ACTIVE*
- The mural **will have been being painted** by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished. *PASSIVE*
- The famous artist **is going to have been painting** the mural for over six months by the time it is finished. *ACTIVE*
- The mural **is going to have been being painted** by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished. *PASSIVE*

Building Your House



An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his employer-contractor of his plans to leave the house-building business to live a more leisurely life with his wife and enjoy his extended family. He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. They could get by.



The contractor was sorry to see his good worker go & asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He resorted to shoddy workmanship and used inferior materials. It was an unfortunate way to end a dedicated career.

When the carpenter finished his work, his employer came to inspect the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the carpenter and said, "This is your house... my gift to you."

The carpenter was shocked!



What a shame! If he had only known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently.



So it is with us. We build our lives, a day at a time, often putting less than our best into the building. Then, with a shock, we realize we have to live in the house we have built. If we could do it over, we would do it much differently.

But, you cannot go back. You are the carpenter, and every day you hammer a nail, place a board, or erect a wall. Someone once said, "Life is a do-it-yourself project." Your attitude, and the choices you make today, help build the "house" you will live in tomorrow. Therefore, build wisely!

At the post office

I want to post this letter

What is the postage on letters for Italy?

Is it time for the post?



The mail has gone

The next mail goes at 6 p.m

This letter is overweight.

You must pay excess postage.

What the postage for an airmail letter to Pakistan?

Will this letter go tonight?



Will you pleaser give me a half pound stamp

Please post these letter cards for me.

I want to send this book by parcel post cash on delivery

Please, register this letter for me.

Complete this form if you want to register your parcel.

Will you give me a money-order (postal order) for five hundred pounds?

Sure, any thing else?

I want to send this telegram. Can I get a form please?

A telegram with repaid reply?
Exactly

There you are. Fill the form and hand it in at the next counter.

Are greetings telegrams cheaper?

No, the same charge.

Will you send this telegram as a night letter, please?

Most willingly.



Thank you.
Not at all.

Where's the nearest post office, please?

Is the main post office far from here?

What time does the post office open?



Is there an air mail letter box near by?

Where is nearest post box, please?

When is there a collection?

What is the air mail to Italy?

What is the surface mail to Greece?

How much is it to send this letter by air to Netherlands?

How much is a postcard to U.S.A.

How much does it cost to send a postcard to Italy?

Attending a football match

Why all such a hurry Ali?

I don't want to miss today's football match



Is it so interesting?

Oh yes, it's an international final match.

Who is playing?

Egypt an Austria

Do you think Egypt will win?

I hope so. But Austria has a pretty good team, they say.

Anyway .it should be a good match no matter who wins.

There is the stadium.

Look at all that mob of people.

Do you suppose we will be able to get seats?
Don't worry about that.

We have first class tickets and nobody can take our seats

Let's get a programme as it shows names and numbers of all the players.

Just in time for the kick off.

Hosam is going to kick off to Ibrahiem.



Now we will see what happens.

Oh that is a capital shot.

The goalkeeper is vigilant and quick.

The defense of both teams is extremely strong.

The defense is composed of the backs (right and left), the half backs (right and left) and the center half.

The forwards are the insides (right and left) the wings (right and left) and the center forward.

The center forward is not necessarily the captain.

That is really exciting.

What a hot match.

The two teams are playing with full enthusiasm.

Good tactics .fine dribbling, short passes and good shots full of strength and surprise.



Oh. the goal keeper fell on his arm.

He seems to be seriously wounded.

The first aid men hurried with the stretcher and first aid kit.
Is it all right. he will resume playing.

A penalty kick in favour of Egypt.

What is the score now?

One to zero in favour of Egypt.

How many minutes left?

About five .I guess.

Why don't they try some passes.

The entire crowed in the stadium stood up as the excitement of the game reached its cliamax.

The crowed nearly went mad.

Look how people are jumping up and down and pounding one another on the back.

Oh Austria scored a goal at the very last moment.

Neither a defeat nor a victory it's a drawn match.

Wait For The Brick



A young and successful executive was traveling down a neighborhood street, going a bit too fast in his new Jaguar. He was watching for kids darting out from between parked cars and slowed down when he thought he saw something. As his car passed, no children appeared. Instead, a brick smashed into the Jag's side door! He slammed on the brakes and drove the Jag back to the spot where the brick had been thrown. The angry driver then jumped out of the car, grabbed the nearest kid and pushed him up against a parked car, shouting, "What was that all about and who are you?
Just what the heck are you doing?
That's a new car and that brick you threw is going to cost a lot of money.
Why did you do it?"
The young boy was apologetic. "Please mister ... please, I'm sorry... I didn't know what else to do," he pleaded.
"I threw the brick because no one else would stop..."
With tears dripping down his face and off his chin, the youth pointed to a spot just around a parked car.
"It's my brother," he said.
"He rolled off the curb and fell out of his wheelchair and I can't lift him up."

Now sobbing, the boy asked the stunned executive, "Would you please help me get him back into his wheelchair? He's hurt and he's too heavy for me."
Moved beyond words, the driver tried to swallow the rapidly swelling lump in his throat. He hurriedly lifted the handicapped boy back into the wheelchair, then took out his fancy handkerchief and dabbed at the fresh scrapes and cuts. A quick look told him everything was going to be okay.

"Thank you and may God bless you," the grateful child told the stranger.
Too shook up for words, the man simply watched the little boy push his wheelchair-bound brother down the sidewalk toward their home. It was a long, slow walk back to the Jaguar. The damage was very noticeable, but the driver never bothered to repair the dented side door. He kept the dent there to remind him of this message: Don't go through life so fast that someone has to throw a brick at you to get your attention!

God whispers in our souls and speaks to our hearts. Sometimes when we don't have time to listen, He has to throw a brick at us

It's our choice: Listen to the whisper ... or wait for the brick!

The Wooden Bowl



A frail old man went to live with his son, daughter-in-law, and a four-year old grandson. The old man's hands trembled, his eyesight was blurred, and his step faltered. The family ate together nightly at the dinner table. But the elderly grandfather's shaky hands and failing sight made eating rather difficult. Peas rolled off his spoon onto the floor. When he grasped the glass often milk spilled on the tablecloth. The son and daughter-in-law became irritated with the mess. "We must do something about grandfather," said the son. I've had enough of his spilled milk, noisy eating, and food on the floor. So the husband and wife set a small table in the corner. There, grandfather ate alone while the rest of the family enjoyed dinner at the dinner table. Since grandfather had broken a dish or two, his food was served in a wooden bowl. Sometimes when the family glanced in grandfather's direction, he had a tear in his eye as he ate alone. Still, the only words the couple had for him were sharp admonitions when he dropped a fork or spilled food. The four-year-old watched it all in silence.



One evening before supper, the father noticed his son playing with wood scraps on the floor. He asked the child sweetly, "What are you making?" Just as sweetly, the boy responded, "Oh, I am making a little bowl for you and mama to eat your food from when I grow up." The four-year-old smiled and went back to work. The words so struck the parents that they were speechless. Then tears started to stream down their cheeks. Though no word was spoken, both knew what must be done. That evening the husband took grandfather's hand and gently led him back to the family table.

For the remainder of his days he ate every meal with the family. And for some reason, neither husband nor wife seemed to care any longer when a fork was dropped, milk spilled, or the tablecloth soiled. Children are remarkably perceptive. Their eyes ever observe, their ears ever listen, and their minds ever process the messages they absorb. If they see us patiently provide a happy home atmosphere for family members, they will imitate that attitude for the rest of their lives. The

wise parent realizes that every day that building blocks are being laid for the child's future.

Let us all be wise builders and role models. Take care of yourself, ... and those you love, ... today, and everyday!

The Rose Within



A certain man planted a rose and watered it faithfully and before it blossomed, he examined it.

He saw the bud that would soon blossom, but noticed thorns upon the stem and he thought, "How can any beautiful flower come from a plant burdened with so many sharp thorns? Saddened by this thought, he neglected to water the rose, and just before it was ready to bloom... it died.

So it is with many people. Within every soul there is a rose. The God-like qualities planted in us at birth, grow amid the thorns of our faults. Many of us look at ourselves and see only the thorns, the defects.

We despair, thinking that nothing good can possibly come from us. We neglect to water the good within us, and eventually it dies. We never realize our potential.

Some people do not see the rose within themselves; someone else must show it to them. One of the greatest gifts a person can possess is to be able to reach past the thorns of another, and find the rose within them.

This is one of the characteristic of love... to look at a person, know their true faults and accepting that person into your life... all the while recognizing the nobility in their soul. Help others to realize they can overcome their faults. If we show them the "rose" within themselves, they will conquer their thorns. Only then will they blossom many times over.

Love and Time



Once upon a time, there was an island where all the feelings lived: Happiness, Sadness, Knowledge, and all of the others, including Love. One day it was announced to the feelings that the island would sink, so all constructed boats and left. Except for Love.

Love was the only one who stayed. Love wanted to hold out until the last possible moment.

When the island had almost sunk, Love decided to ask for help.

Richness was passing by Love in a grand boat. Love said,
"Richness, can you take me with you?"
Richness answered, "No, I can't. There is a lot of gold and silver in my boat. There is no place here for you."

Love decided to ask Vanity who was also passing by in a beautiful vessel. "Vanity, please help me!"
"I can't help you, Love. You are all wet and might damage my boat," Vanity answered.

Sadness was close by so Love asked, "Sadness, let me go with you."
"Oh . . . Love, I am so sad that I need to be by myself!"

Happiness passed by Love, too, but she was so happy that she did not even hear when Love called her.

Suddenly, there was a voice, "Come, Love, I will take you." It was an elder. So blessed and overjoyed, Love even forgot to ask the elder where they were going. When they arrived at dry land, the elder went her own way. Realizing how much was owed the elder,

Love asked Knowledge, another elder, "Who Helped me?"
"It was Time," Knowledge answered.
"Time?" asked Love. "But why did Time help me?"
Knowledge smiled with deep wisdom and answered, "Because only Time is capable of understanding how valuable Love is."

Mother's day



A man stopped at a flower shop to order some flowers to be wired to his mother who lived two hundred miles away.
As he got out of his car he noticed a young girl sitting on the curb sobbing.
He asked her what was wrong and she replied, "I wanted to buy a red rose for my mother.
But I only have seventy-five cents, and a rose costs two dollars."
The man smiled and said, "Come on in with me. I'll buy you a rose."
He bought the little girl her rose and ordered his own mother's flowers.
As they were leaving he offered the girl a ride home.

She said, "Yes, please! You can take me to my mother."

She directed him to a cemetery, where she placed the rose on a freshly dug grave.
The man returned to the flower shop, canceled the wire order, picked up a bouquet and drove the two hundred miles to his mother's house.

EAGLES IN A STORM



Did you know that an eagle knows when a storm is approaching long before it breaks?

The eagle will fly to some high spot and wait for the winds to come. When the storm hits, it sets its wings so that the wind will pick it up and lift it above the storm. While the storm rages below, the eagle is soaring above it.

The eagle does not escape the storm. It simply uses the storm to lift it higher. It rises on the winds that bring the storm.

When the storms of life come upon us - and all of us will experience them - we can rise above them by setting our minds and our belief toward God. The storms do not have to overcome us. We can allow God's power to lift us above them.

God enables us to ride the winds of the storm that bring sickness, tragedy, failure and disappointment in our lives. We can soar above the storm.

Remember, it is not the burdens of life that weigh us down, it is how we handle them.

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